

Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1829.

[VOL. X. NO. 494.]

At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, changes of provisions, the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:
Two dollars and a half per annum, or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the direction of the Editor, until all arrears are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and at 25 cents each week thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

Fresh Groceries, &c.
A. TOALING & CO.
ARE now receiving their seasonable supply, which, with their usual stock of
DRY GOODS,
will consist of an extensive assortment of
Sugar, Coffee, Salt;
IRON, suitable for Gig and Carriage Tyre; and a large assortment of SHOES. Which they will sell low for cash or cotton.
Salisbury, Nov. 9th, 1829. 92

NEW GOODS.
THE subscriber has just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, at his Store in CONCORD, a general assortment of
GOODS;
consisting of
Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Medicines, Paints, &c. &c.
Having purchased entirely for cash, and intending to sell for cash, he feels assured that he can sell on terms which will be satisfactory to those wishing to purchase.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
D. STORKE.
October 30th, 1829. 3mt109

New Goods,
FRESH FASHIONABLE AND CHEAPER THAN EVER!
ARE now opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury, consisting of
DRY GOODS
of almost every description, suited to all seasons of the year. Also,
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Cutlery,
extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and at Philadelphia and New York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower for cash than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.
J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.
Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1829. 3mt98

Cowan & Reeves
HAVE just received, at their Store, Wood Grove, Rowan County, 13 miles west of Salisbury, a good and fresh supply of
GROCERIES.
They also have on hand, a good assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter
DRY GOODS,
suitable for both Gentlemen and Ladies, purchased in New-York and Philadelphia; consisting of
Blue, black, brown, steel-mixed and olive Broad Cloths
Cashmeres, Casimere and Satinets.
White and Red Flannels
Point and Rose Blankets
Cambrics and Plaids
Gauze Grapes and Silks
Bombazettes, Bombazines and Circassians
Cashmere Shawls and Points
together with every other article usually found in a Store in this section of country.
All of which they are determined to sell as low as any other person whatever, engaged in the same line of business, for Cash, Cotton, or on a credit to punctual dealers.
The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
C & R.
October 31st, 1829. 3mt93

To Travellers.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just completed his *House of Accommodation*, situated on the dividing ridge of the waters of the Catawba and Rocky Rivers, immediately at that public cross road well known as the Rocky River and Wadesboro' Roads, leading from the interior of South Carolina and Charleston, by way of Cheraw and George Town on the one Road, and from the interior of North Carolina to Charleston, by way of Camden, on the other.
The subscriber informs the public, that he has spared no pains or expense to make those persons comfortable who may honour him with their custom; and assures them, that from the high situation of the above Roads, they may be safe in travelling them at all seasons of the year, and that the addition of his stand, makes the stages complete to and from Camden and Cheraw, to Charlotte, Salisbury and Concord, N. C., and also to the Virginia Springs; as well as to those persons visiting the Gold Region of North Carolina.
A. C. LABATT.
Nov. 5th, 1829. 93

ALMANACKS.
FOR sale, at the office of the Western Carolinian, the "Farmers and Planters Almanack," for the year 1830: price 10 cents a copy.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

The present Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, is Mahmoud II, who was born July 20, 1784, and ascended the throne 28th July 1808. Consequently he is 44 years of age. He has two sons and four daughters.
The extent of the Ottoman dominions, says the statement in a late foreign paper is estimated at 47,444 square miles, and 10,000 are in Europe. The European population, including Greece, is about 10,000,000; of whom not more than 2,271,000 are Turks. Of the remainder 3,000,000 are Greeks, 300,000 Jews, and 80,000 Armenians. The whole population of the Empire, in Europe, Asia and Africa, is 23,650,000.

The revenues of this empire are about 2,900,000 annually, but the expenditure disbursed by the state does not exceed 2,750,000. The national debt is between seven and eight millions sterling. The revenue, or mints, just mentioned, belongs to the Turkish public treasury; but there is another branch of income, derived from presents, inheritances, imperial dominions, and especially confiscations, which appertains to the "fish basin," or "kiosk," imperial treasury. The accumulations of this fund are said to be enormous, as every sultan is bound to set apart a given sum, according to the length of his reign.

Of its military force it is impossible to speak with precision since the destruction of the corps of janizaries; but before that period its regular troops were 50,000 cavalry and 124,000 infantry; and its feudal militia, 20,000, the greater part of which were horsemen. Its naval force in 1826 consisted of 21 sail of the line, 31 frigates, 8 corvettes, and 50 gun boats, carrying 2,990 cannon, and 5,300 seamen; but this arm of its power was amputated by the "untoward" flight of Navarino.

European Turkey has one city containing above 500,000 inhabitants, five above 50,000, eleven above 20,000, and twenty above 10,000. Amongst the imperial towns, are

	Souls.	Houses.
Constantinople containing 597,600	80,000	
Cairo.....	400,000	
Aleppo.....	200,000	
Damascus.....	150,000	
Philippopolis (Poli).....	100,000	
Adrianople.....	100,000	
Salonica.....	70,000	
Bosna Serai.....	65,000	
Bucharest.....	60,000	
Schumla.....	18,000	4,000

THE CAPITAL.

Constantinople has universally been considered one of the most remarkable, and, in point of situation, security of its port, and other natural advantages, ranks as one of the finest cities in Europe. Placed upon a strait dividing Europe from Asia, it commands, on the South, by its communications with the Mediterranean, uninterrupted access to all the nations of Europe and the coast of Africa; whilst, on the North, by the Black Sea, to the Danube and other great rivers, it has access to the interior of Germany, Poland and Russia.

Constantinople was captured by the Turks in 1453, under circumstances of barbarity which have seldom been equalled.

FORCES OF RUSSIA.

The Russian forces at the commencement of the present campaign, amounted to 541,731 regular troops, and 146,601 irregulars, making a total of 688,332.

The Walls of Constantinople.—The walls on the land side of Constantinople are about five miles in length from the Castle of Seven Towers on the Marmora, to the Northern point of the Golden Horn. There are three lines, each being eighteen feet from the other. They are, in most places, entire, and they are still surmounted by their ancient battlements and towers, one hundred and eighteen in number.

Novel Invention.—A gig calculated to run at the rate of one mile in six minutes, and carry three passengers, on a good coach road, drawn by a wooden horse by the powerful effects of mechanism, was exhibited at Keighly, last Saturday. Isaac Brown, of East Morton, near Keighly, is the inventor. This extraordinary piece of machinery may be guided in any direction by a single rein attached to the horse's mouth, and gains its power by the force of the hind legs being lifted up exactly in the same manner as a horse in full trot. It is contrived so that the weight it carries will add to its power. *London pa.*

Naval.—We learn (says the New York Gazette, of the 27th ult.) that the recent order to fit the frigate Brandywine for sea has been countermanded by the Secretary of the Navy.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Monday, Nov. 2d.—The Convention being in committee of the whole, and the question pending, being on the motion of Mr. Green, to amend the original resolution of the committee, by striking out the word "exclusively," and inserting the words "and taxation combined."

Mr. Monroe, addressed the Chair, giving the reasons which induced him to vote against the last proposition, and which led him to support the white basis in the House of Delegates. He remarked that "he saw the mischievous consequences that might arise from divisions in the sentiments of the state—and he deemed it necessary for each side to make advances for accommodation. Let us break up without doing any thing—or carry the measure by a very small majority, and what will be the consequence? Will the Constitution be adopted? Indignant, acrimonious feelings will arise—and is the state to be divided? If it be severed, will a new State be admitted into the Union? He doubted it—and if it can, what effect will it have on the great interests of the State? What becomes of the Internal Improvements of Virginia, which he had always so anxiously desired for himself, and which he wished to see assisted with the funds of the General Government, as far as they can be constitutionally used for that purpose. After stating the opposing claims of the two sections of the state, [the east and the West,] he attempted to show, that it was necessary to make some compromise between them—and he concluded with stating that his plan would be to allow the basis of white population in the House of Delegates, and mixed basis in the Senate. [Mr. M. spoke for some time and was listened to with profound attention.]

Tuesday, Nov. 3d.—Mr. Leigh, of Chesterfield, took the floor in support of the amendment, and in opposition to the original Resolution. He commenced with a series of statistical statements, the object of which was to show the disparity between the upper and lower country in bearing the burdens of taxation, from whence he began an argument to show the injustice and impolicy of entrusting the control of the legislature to that portion of the state which paid, according to his statement, but one-third part of the public taxes, &c. Mr. Leigh illustrating his argument for a compound basis of representation, had referred to the provision in the constitution of the United States for allowing three-fifths of the slaves to be reckoned in addition to the white population, as a basis of representation in the House of Representatives, and he went at length into the history of that provision, both as it existed under the old confederation and was afterwards admitted into the Federal Constitution. On the subject of slavery, he adverted to the claim of the North to understand that subject and its remedy better than the South where the evil existed, and in this part of his speech he adverted to some remarks of Mr. Naylor, whom he understood to have attributed most of the existing evils to the pressure of slaves, and whom he therefore supposed to be in favor of its speedy abolition. Mr. Naylor explained; and while he deplored the evil, utterly disclaimed the most distant thought of emancipation as a remedy. In reply to a further remark of Mr. L. as to the interference of the Federal Government on this subject, Mr. Monroe also explained, disclaiming the sentiment that the General Government had any right authoritatively to interfere, but holding that, if applied to by Virginia to aid in the colonization of slaves voluntarily emancipated, that government might comply and Virginia accept the aid without impropriety. Mr. M. insisted upon it, that since Ohio and some of the Western States adopted expedients for throwing off the coloured population from their territories, it became more peculiarly necessary for Virginia and the Southern States, to take the subject in consideration, and resort to some measures for lessening the weight of the evil. Mr. Leigh asked the venerable member from Loudoun where was the power in the Federal Constitution to interfere with this class of people at all; and whether if we held out the idea that the people of the Eastern States might be permitted to interfere at all, they might not themselves be disposed to do so, without our invitation. In the closing part of his speech, Mr. L. expressed his opposition to a wide extension of the Right of Suffrage, and in this connexion, expressed his astonishment at some of the remarks which had fallen from Mr. Monroe, who immediately after describing the terrible excesses he had witnessed in France, declared his willingness to go as far in extending the Right of Suffrage as any reasonable man could desire. Mr. Monroe again explained, and showed why those events in France, furnished no argument against extending the elective franchise here, in a state of society so entirely different. Mr. Mercer then addressed the committee and commenced an argument to show that wealth furnished no proper basis for representation, and if it did, taxation did not furnish any just measure of it, &c.

DEBATES, &c. IN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

A correspondent of the Fredericksburg Arena, under date of 30th ult. remarks, in relation to the proceedings of the Convention, as follows:

The doings of the Convention—if sayings may be called *doings*—are now of a profound and deepening interest. Since the debate opened on Monday last, there have been 9 speeches, of which all were respectable, and two or three very powerful.

The eagerness with which auditors press to hear these effusions, proves how much our race hungers and thirsts after eloquence; consequently, how potent an engine it is in social affairs—how well worth acquiring the mastery of. The squeezing is almost insufferable. Yesterday, I stood from 10 o'clock till 2 (nearly)—part of the time on one leg—and "bored with elbow points through both my sides."—Even this poor accom-

plished no argument against extending the elective franchise here, in a state of society so entirely different. Mr. Mercer then addressed the committee and commenced an argument to show that wealth furnished no proper basis for representation, and if it did, taxation did not furnish any just measure of it, &c.

You are doubtless aware, that all the 9 speeches, I mentioned, were upon the momentous question, whether representation should be apportioned according to white population alone, or conjointly with taxation. Gen. Taylor's was, indeed, couched under a different occasion—a motion to amend the Bill of Rights. But his drift was essentially the same. The contest now turns, in point of form, upon Judge Green's motion, to amend the report of the Legislative Committee (recommending white population exclusively, for the House of Delegates) by substituting for "exclusively," the words "combined with taxation."

Against this amendment, Messrs. Cooke, (of Frederick) Doddridge, Baldwin and Powell have taken the floor; for Mr. Messrs. Green, Upshur, Barbour and Morris. I heard only the two last on each side; Mr. Upshur's display has commanded the most applause. As printed in the newspapers it is an able speech—but judging from his most felicitous delivery while making a short explanation the other day, and from many inaccurate remarks in the reports of other speeches that I heard, I do not doubt that to a mere reader, his power is very faintly preserved. I omitted claps of applause from some of the lobby *caville*; whom we may rejoice to find, not on the radical side. If a reformer's speech had been thus received, Disorganizers, Jacobins, Mobocrats, would have been the mildest epithets applicable to us.

It is impracticable by any summary of mine, to give a clear idea of all the grounds occupied or traversed by the champions of each side. Yet I am not sensible that any views entirely novel have been presented to me; at least of grand results. In the exhibition of details, and in the illustrations of leading principles, has been displayed the originality that marks genius and commands attention. Both parties have assumed untenable positions, and spun strings of sophistry, which, as is usual with listeners, it seemed to me I could easily recover and untwist, had I the honor of a seat in the Convention. Mr. Upshur and Mr. Barbour have most of these. Such is the hacknied topic urged by them, that if, by nature, the majority ought to rule, women and children should be counted:

and that if all men (under the Bill of Rights) are entitled to vote so are all the others too. This method of reasoning, by pushing a principle to the absurd when you mean to overthrow it, is safe and conclusive in mathematics; but in *morale* where a difference in degree so often constitutes a difference of principle, and where in running out the principle *ad absurdum*, some new element is so apt imperceptibly to be blended with it—the method won't do at all.

The speeches now just made and about to be made are not, as some have supposed, intended altogether to influence the world out of doors; since there are I am told several members of the body whose minds are fluctuating between the *pure* and *mixed* basis; not as to the whole Legislature, but as to the lower House—That one House or the other shall rest upon white population, is settled; the struggle is, for the House of Delegates. The Western leaders say they could carry their point in both, if they chose; but are willing, as I understand, to yield up the Senate to the east—that is, to fix it on the compound basis. The east, however, will not accept this yet; they will make a strong and earnest grasp at more. I am pleased to see tokens that this compromise, by fixing the two Houses on different friends. Under this plan, each interest (if there be really two incompatible interests) will be sure of protection from oppression, though salutary action will be sometimes restrained.

A separation (*broch nefast!*) has been familiarly talked of among the eastern members, out of doors; but has been hinted at in debate only by Mr. Morris, of Hanover. I have heard, at second hand, that if they do not gain their aim of a compound basis of representation in the House of Delegates, some one of them will propose two legislative and two distinct municipal establishments; only retaining the present relation to the Federal Government—dividing the present representation in Congress as equally as may be, and each Legislature appointing one Senator. I need not denounce this scheme with the profound indignation it deserves, until 1st, the west shall arrogate more than her due of power; and 2d, the east shall be desperate enough to apply to that grievance, so fatal a redress.

Saturday, October 31st.—Mr. Campbell, the controversial theologian, has favored us to day with a specimen of his powers on this (to him) new theatre. Great solicitude to hear him was manifested; but he does not seem to have made a very favorable impression upon his audience. He inflicted some pretty severe hits upon his precursors in the debate, especially upon the gentleman from Hanover; who, he pretty plainly hinted, was more declamatory than rational, and dealt far more in rhetoric than logic. Mr. Campbell was evidently much embarrassed at his novel situation; as was plainly shown by a prevalence of his native (Irish) accent, not usual with him on ordinary occasions, as well as by his flushed face and a frequent stroking back of his forehead. He was for the white basis, of course.

Mr. Scott of Fauquier, followed, after moving to amend the pending amendment, by adding the words, "and in the Senate, to white population;" so as to fix the Lower House on the mixed, the Upper on pure basis. His was decidedly the best speech that I have heard on either side. His style, terse and forcible; his thoughts, bold, and (like his language) ready and clear; his voice, not musical, but strong and well modulated; his gesture, natural, appropriate, and impressive. He stated himself and his constituents to have been friendly to reform. He was therefore entitled to be heard by the west, with whom he had co-operated in bringing on the Convention. He then demonstrated irrefutably, that in giving political power, if you wanted to guard it from abuse, you must make it the interest of the holder not to abuse it. He exposed the folly of calculating upon the justice, honor &c. of its depositaries, not only in future times, but now. He glanced rapidly at all the diversities of interest in the several sections of Virginia, especially as regards internal improvements; and showed the west to want, and to have already planned, a vast and expensive scheme, in which the east is wholly unconcerned, but for which, if executed, the east must chiefly pay. It would, therefore, be the interest of the west to incur heavy expenses; the more, as they would fall on other coffers than its own. Against this master motive to oppression, the east should have some effectual barrier. With a view to this he made his motion: "I ask not for power to do injury; I ask but for protection against mischief!" This was his closing sentence. Mr. John S. Barbour has the floor for Monday.

Bolivar.—The New York Mercantile Advertiser says: "Letters from Bogota, of the last of September, state that the new Congress was to assemble in January, to form a Constitution. A part of the army had already been gained over to make Bolivar Emperor; but the opposition was very strong, and a compromise was expected between the parties, so as to make him President for ten years, with dictatorial powers, and liberty to be re-elected another ten years. A strong party was also favorable to his being elected President for life. Few, except the military, were in favor of his being made Emperor."

From Buenos Ayres.—By the arrival of the brig Bunker Hill, at New York, Buenos Ayres papers have been received to the 12th September, inclusive. General Juan Jose Viamont is at the head of the Government. Matters were tranquil. A Te Deum has been celebrated for the termination of civil war. Rejoicings and illuminations had taken place. The French Consul had returned from Montevideo, and resumed his official functions. It appears from the British Packet of Sept. 5th, that the revenue of Buenos Ayres for 1828, was \$3,607,783, and that there was a deficit at the end of the year, of \$13,377,449.

Gen. Lavelle, the late Provincial Governor, who, in conjunction with Rosas, appointed Viamont to the Chief Magistracy, has been appointed by the latter commander in chief of the cavalry troops of the line in the capital, and has accepted the appointment.

Latest From Montevideo.—We are informed by Capt. Adams, of the Bunker Hill, for a Montevideo Gazette of Sept. 25.

A change had taken place in the Government; the Ministers of War and Finance having resigned, (i. e. being compelled to resign) and General Fructoso Rivera and General Lavelle being appointed to succeed them. By a decree of September 10, Dr. Joseph Obas and Miguel Barreiro are appointed to assist in the Ministries of the Government and of the Treasury, with the title of *encargados*.

Curing Bacon.—The Edenton N. C. Gazette, gives the following directions for making good bacon, obtained from a Gentleman who has fully tested their value by experience:

"Let the meat become perfectly cold before you cut it. Mix a quart of Molasses with a bushel of fine salt, and with it rub the meat as long as it will take it. Hams from hogs weighing 150 pounds and upwards should remain in the salt, fresh up, 21 days; from 100 to 150 pounds, 16 or 18 days. When taken out to hang up, sprinkle them on the flesh side with about a tea spoon full of salt-petre to each ham, and on the same side rub pulverised red pepper. Hang them up by the upper end. Before the warm weather commences, take down your meat, examine it carefully and wash it with a strong ley made from clean ashes. Be careful not to give too much smoke. In damp weather throughout the year, make a smoke with charcoal or the bark of Red Oak. By following these directions, I am convinced you will always find your meat sweet and free from insects."

Raleigh, Nov. 12.—The Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of North Carolina, commences to-day in this City. Judge Potter will preside. Chief Justice Marshall is a member of the Virginia Convention and will not be present. We learn that Mr. Devereux and Mr. Guston who appear on one side or the other in almost every case, wrote to the Chief Justice, proposing to continue the causes in which they are concerned, leaving him to consult his own convenience with regard to attending the court. The Chief Justice returned an answer expressing his thanks and his determination to avail himself of their courtesy.

Rat. Reg.—Joseph Bonaparte arrived in Baltimore on the 2d inst. and on the next evening, his nephew Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte (the son of Jerome Bonaparte and Miss Patterson) was married to Miss Susan May Williams, of that city.

The English papers continue to issue their bulletins relative to the health of Gen. Jackson, and we learn from the Globe, (says the N. Y. Herald) that his health is in a bad state—that he is emaciated, with a cadaverous visage—had been repeatedly cupped, and had undergone a course of violent remedies. It is hardly necessary to correct the error, to say that it is not the General but his enemies that have "undergone a course of violent remedies."

A state without a Governor.—By the death of Governor Lincoln, Maine is left without a Governor. The President of Senate has been appointed a Postmaster, and is consequently disqualified from holding an office under the state, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives has recently been chosen a member of Congress.

Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 24, 1829.

The General Assembly.—We learn from Raleigh, that Col. WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER, member from Mecklenburg county, was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, on the fourth ballot. Col. Alexander, Chas. Fisher, Esq. of Salisbury, and Joseph A. Hill, Esq. were the candidates. We understand the different balloting was nearly as follows:

	Alexander.	Fisher.	Hill.
1st bal.	46	45	31
2d - - -	48	41	32
3d - - -	53	40	27
4th - - -	69	47	withdrawn.

In the Senate, we learn that Bedford Brown, Esq. was elected Speaker, without opposition.

The Governor's message was delivered to both branches of the Legislature on Tuesday, one copy only was received in this place by Friday's mail, which has been politely loaned to us by the gentleman to whom it was sent; a part of this document (the first of the kind from our present highly esteemed Chief Magistrate) will be found in this week's Carolinaian; want of time, the pre-occupancy of our columns, and the length of the message, prevent us from giving it entire in one paper. We barely had time to cursorily look it over before transferring it into our columns; being obliged, from the circumstance of having but one copy, to divide it among our workmen, in slips.

We feel warranted in saying, however, that it is creditable to the head and the heart of its author; it is a full, plain, and luminous exposition of the public and political condition of the state. In fine, it is such a document as we had a right to expect from such a man—more practical than poetical; yet as elegant in diction, as it is chaste in sentiment. It well sustains the enviable reputation which its distinguished author enjoys in his natal State.

ABRAM RENCHER, Esq. we are authorized to say, is a candidate to represent this district in the Congress of the United States, in place of John Giles, Esq. resigned. The election takes place on Thursday, the 3d day of December, proximo.

JOHN LONG, Esq. is again a candidate for the same situation.

The November term of Rowan County Court was held in this town last week: a vote was taken in the Grand Jury on the subject of the approaching Congressional election in this district; it stood thus:

Abram Rencher,	14
John Long, Jr.	2

Richard M. Alexander, Esq. was elected County Solicitor, in place of John L. Henderson, Esq. resigned.

At Davidson County Court, week before last, the vote for Congress stood:

GRAND JURY: Rencher	12
Long	5

PEER JURY: Rencher	9
Long	3

An extensive and destructive fire occurred in New-York, on the 9th ult. in Columbia street. Twelve or fifteen houses were destroyed, and many others injured. The loss is heavy, and much distress has been caused to indigent families.

A Miss Melius, a native of South Carolina, is exhibiting herself in London, England, who is seven feet in height, and well proportioned. Will John Bull now say all kinds of animals degenerate in America?

Oliver Watkins (an ill-fated name) who killed his wife at Brooklyn, Connecticut, in March last, has lately been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung in May next, (1830.) If he possesses the sensibilities of humanity, the stings of conscience he must suffer, during this extended period, in pondering his awful fate, must be tenfold worse than the death he is to suffer.

Georgia.—The Legislature of this state convened at Milledgeville on the 2d inst. Thos. Stocks was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Wm. Y. Hannel secretary of the same; Warren Jordan, Speaker of the house of representatives; Wm. C. Dawson, clerk. Gov. Forsyth, next day, sent in a plain, matter-of-fact message. On the same day, Geo. R. Gilmer was inaugurated as the new Governor; and delivered a short but pertinent address; in which he promises to bury in oblivion the partisan feeling excited during the late elections.

On the 4th, John Forsyth, late Governor, was elected United States Senator, without opposition. Judge Colquett was re-elected to the Chatahoocia circuit; and Mr. Hooper, solicitor of the same.

Coffee has been represented as a slow poison, by an eminent physician: the case of a French woman, now living, goes far to corroborate this opinion of the learned doctor: She is 115 years old, sound in health, and drinks upwards of thirty cups of coffee daily! No better proof need be adduced, that coffee is a slow—very SLOW—poison!

Effects of Passion.—On the 21st ult. Capt. Whitmel Cotton shot and killed John F. Harris, his overseer. On the day previous a quarrel took place between them, and Harris knocked Cotton down; next day, the latter took revenge by shooting his antagonist. They were citizens of Edgecombe county.

Mr. John Campbell, late editor of the Halifax Minerva, has relinquished the establishment; and has been succeeded, in the printing, by Mr. John G. Liles, and in the editorial by E. B. Freeman, Esq. and others. The Minerva is, and has been, a well edited, respectable, useful paper, and deserving the patronage of the enlightened community where it is located.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: Assembled under the provisions of the Constitution, "to consult for the common good and general welfare," you bring with you a more general knowledge of the wants of our fellow citizens in the various sections of the State, and are better acquainted with their wishes and interests, than any individual, however exalted the station he occupies, as the reward of your favour. To this fact probably, not less than to the power you possess of making laws affecting the life, liberty and property of our fellow citizens, is to be ascribed the intense interest which is felt and expressed throughout the State, at each returning anniversary of the General Assembly; and perhaps no period of our political existence has found our Legislature assembling with the prospect of being occupied in the discussion of subjects affording more general interest, calling for greater deliberation and talents, and promising more extended benefits, or the reverse. And what abundant cause of gratitude and grateful acknowledgment have we, to the giver of every good and perfect gift, that the representatives of the people are permitted to assemble and deliberate upon their concerns, in the undisturbed possession of civil and religious liberty, the boon of Heaven, and at a moment of profound peace, no less the gift of Him who governs the universe.

The attention of the Legislature has been so frequently invited by my predecessors, and so often directed by their own wisdom to the great cause of Internal Improvement, that, were it not for its immeasurable importance to the happiness and prosperity of the State, it might be deemed an act of supererogation, again to call your attention to it; but the people of the State in their primary meetings, and their representatives in the General Assembly, have so often manifested a disposition to improve their commercial facilities, both for foreign and domestic intercourse, that to pass it over in silence, might be deemed reprehensible in the Executive, and not less so in the Legislative Department of the Government. And having commenced this great work, which with a general diffusion of morals and education among all classes of our citizens, is the most elevated policy which wisdom has suggested for the development of our moral and intellectual energies, it is our duty to pursue it, until we have attained that rank and station in the graduated scale of the Union, to which we shall be entitled by a judicious improvement of the means, with which the God of nature has so abundantly blessed us. And if the system of Internal Improvement we have adopted for this purpose be defective, which our many abortive enterprises prove but too clearly, (and it would be strange to expect it otherwise in the morning of its existence,) let us, rising above the influence of despair, and with a unanimity and zeal worthy of so glorious a cause, apply the remedy. But if, after a candid examination of the whole subject, with no other object in view than "our country and our country's good," our means are believed incompetent to any work of Internal Improvements, (however gloomy the picture it may present,) let us, with equal unanimity, abandon it, until our hands be strengthened. Yet where shall we look for strength but to a liberal system of Internal Improvement, as the foundation of public education, and the basis of all national prosperity?

The friends of Internal Improvement, look to the present Legislature with much solicitude, and your present vocation is at once an evidence that you are familiar with the sentiments of the people on this subject, and that they repose great confidence in you. This confidence is a sure guaranty that any measure you may adopt in regard to it, will meet their approbation. Every patriotic and enlightened citizen of the State is earnest in the enquiry, why so much money has been expended in the employment of Civil Engineers, assistant surveyors, &c. and so little in connection with this subject has been done? Our Engineer's office abounds with plots and surveys of swamps, roads and rivers; but little practical improvement has been effected. And no great or valuable improvement can be accomplished without an effective force, and this, too, continually at the disposal of the State. The absence of such a force, would seem to account for the unsuccessful attempts already made, and promises no better result from any future enterprise until the cause be removed. To acquire this force, but two methods can be suggested—by hire or by purchase. No reason can be conceived why that course which an individual pursues with the best results in the management of his private concerns, should not also be the best for the State in the prosecution of a similar enterprise. Individuals who hire slaves, soon become embarrassed. If they cannot succeed in the management of this kind of labour, it is but reasonable to suppose the State cannot. Her interest to be secure, must flow in the same channels which have been marked out and pursued by her most successful and enterprising citizens. They acquire by purchase all the valuable slaves they can, and with their labour clear, cultivate and improve their lands, and with a sure and steady pace move onward to wealth and all its enjoyments.

If, in the more healthy parts of the State, labour of a different kind may be advantageously employed in the construction of roads or the improvement of rivers, it is very evident that in those sections, where our most valuable and appropriated lands lie, slaves constitute the only effective force. With them our swamps must be drained and our rivers opened, or the former remain the abodes of noxious animals, and the latter a mere apology for navigable streams. Such is the demand for slave labour, they cannot be had for hiring, without great sacrifice; and those hired for short periods, cannot be properly disciplined. To employ white labourers to drain our swamps, cannot succeed. They have not the physical ability. There cannot be found a single instance in the low country of the Southern States, where even a farm on an extensive scale has been cleared and cultivated by this species of labour, and the most liberal wages cannot effect it. It is evident, then, from a moment's reflection, that the State is reduced to the necessity of either giving up all pretensions to improvements upon a large scale, or to make an appropriation to purchase labourers, commensurate with the work to be performed, and to cease to think of employing any longer a species of force, which both public and private experience demonstrate to be unfit. And if an individual, stripped of every advantage but his strength and dexterity, can purchase of these lands and become wealthy, why may not the State, with all her advantages, make it profitable to bring into active operation her millions of them? And instead of crippling enterprise and driving from her bosom the most valuable and enterprising of her sons by a neglect of her means, give vent by rail roads and

improved navigation through her own seaports to the produce of her own soil, increased four fold by a judicious system of Internal Improvement, which, persevered in with diligence and economy, shall ere long exhibit us to our sister States full of wealth and happiness.

The States of South Carolina and Virginia, already awakened to their true interest on this important subject, have assumed an imposing attitude; and unless something effectual be done, to give direction to the products of our own soil, through our own seaports, North Carolina, in her intercourse with these her sister states, must still contribute to their advancement, a large portion of the profits of her industry.

The Board of Internal Improvement, in their report to the Legislature in 1827, recommended that steps should be taken to ascertain the certain amount of produce annually exported from the State. Permit me again to call your attention to it, as a subject of vast importance to correct legislation. Destitute of the aids which it is calculated to afford, we are completely at sea without land mark or compass, on the all important point of determining the ability of any given portion of the State, to supply its quota of expense, for works of permanent utility.

The good effects on the people of our State, in relation to their opinions on the subject of Internal Improvements, which the adoption of this measure would produce, cannot, I think, be doubted. Its tendency is, to instruct them as to the immense amount they annually lose by a sickening system of transportation to foreign markets, while it demonstrates their resources for constructing and supporting better ones at home. Instead of surmise and wild conjecture on this point, they will have calculations based on facts, official and indisputable.

The information contemplated by the measure is such, as should be in the possession of every statesman and Legislature; for it comprehends the wealth of the State, and, in no small degree, its moral power, with which, when they may be wanted, numbers may be commanded.

The enlightened liberality of the framers of our Constitution, and the Legislature of an early day, have done much for the cause of learning, by establishing an institution in the centre of our State, in which the higher branches of science are taught, as successfully as in any similar institution in our country, and is the only monument of learning within the State of North Carolina, to which the eye of the stranger or the citizen patriot may be directed, with any emotions of pride and patriotism. It will at once be understood that my allusion is to our University. Much remains, however, to be done towards perfecting and giving permanency to this institution; and its situation at this time, calls more loudly for legislative interposition and patronage, than at any former period of its existence. Its funds, which promise at some future day to be equal to its necessities, are yet locked up beyond the reach of those, to whose guardianship it has been committed by the Legislature; and this institution, proudly claimed by some of our most distinguished citizens as their alma mater, is permitted to languish, for the means which it is deemed within the power of the Legislature to furnish, without injury, or even hazard to the State. A considerable sum of money which has been appropriated to the establishment of a Literary Fund, has not yet been invested in any of the Banks of the State, and the commissioners charged with its management, have determined to purchase no more bank stock. It is, then, respectfully submitted to the Legislature, how far it may be advisable, and whether it is not within the legitimate object of the Legislature creating this fund, to authorize the commissioners to loan to the trustees of the University, from time to time, any part, or the whole of the monies thus appropriated, which have not been applied to the purchase of stock, taking their bond with such interest as may be agreed upon, or fixed by the Legislature, for the repayment of the same.

The importance of preserving in a flourishing condition such a seminary within our own borders, is obvious. It prevents a large amount of money from being disbursed abroad and among strangers—our young men are saved from forming prepossessions in a favor of foreign seminaries and foreign manners—they are enabled to study with more effect the political institutions of the State—imbibe a greater reverence for whatever is good and virtuous among ourselves—and avoid a prejudice against that state of society which we now have in the southern states, and which must be, much as we may deprecate it, co-existent with the Union.

The influence of early education upon the well being of society, and upon the present and future happiness of the human race, is admitted by every enlightened nation of the earth; and the responsible duty of disseminating it, devolves with peculiar force upon the statesman and legislator. So completely is the formation of character under its control, that every effort should be made, by encouraging the good, and checking the evil tendencies of our nature, to direct the virtuous energies of the mind, both by moral and intellectual education, into paths of usefulness. And that the standard, both of learning and virtue, may be more elevated, a system of public education should be adopted, by which the thousands of the rising generation in our own State, who seem doomed to a life of ignorance, if not of folly and vice, without the fostering care of the Legislature, shall be enabled to acquire knowledge of the most useful kind—their tender minds trained to a love of order, and virtue—and when industry and a reverence for the laws, shall be duly inculcated.

In the present enlightened age of the world, when the favorite scheme of the philanthropist throughout the habitable globe seems to be the bountiful distribution of knowledge, wherever there is human intellect to receive it; and under the improved modes and methods of instruction, which have been introduced into the primary schools both of Europe and America, contributing so much to the ease with which elementary learning may be acquired, let us no longer permit the youth of our State, to launch upon the ocean of life, there to shape their course without at least the rudiments of science.

In proportion to the ease with which an education may be acquired in other countries, and the facilities afforded by their governments for this purpose, so should we feel its importance among ourselves; and, with an enlightened wisdom, peculiarly characteristic of the present age, should North Carolina attest her belief in these principles by a liberal provision for the education of her children, until the development of intellect, and the establishment of truth, shall have

placed us equally above the reach of civil tyranny, and ecclesiastical usurpation. The vast importance of this subject, has frequently claimed for it the consideration of the Legislature—and a report upon it by some of the most distinguished citizens of the State, under a resolution of the Legislature of 1824, will be found among the archives of the State. Accompanying this communication will also be found a plan for the establishment of primary schools in North Carolina, submitted by a gentleman, whose opportunities for observing the practical operation of the public schools of the northern States, entitle his opinions to influence; and the benevolence of the attempt to adapt them to the peculiar situation of his adopted State, will secure to him the gratitude of its citizens.

I have also been enabled to procure, and herewith transmit you, an account of the common schools in New Jersey, and the school system of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine. These several documents, are believed to contain the fullest of information upon this most interesting subject, calculated to shed all necessary light on the path of the Legislature, in regulating this important branch of our public economy.

It is respectfully submitted, whether some measure should not be adopted by the present Legislature, preparatory to the profitable investment of the large amount of funds now owned by the State in its banking institutions; and for enabling these, to close their concerns before the expiration of their charters in 1835; and, as an increased vigilance is called for in proportion to the near approach of this period, to secure as far as possible the interest of the State, it is with deference suggested to the consideration of the Legislature, that they be authorized to lessen the number of Directors in these corporations; and particularly in the State Bank; and that this latter institution be permitted to close its concerns by discontinuing its branches alternately at intervals of not less than nine months, commencing with that branch where the greatest facilities are afforded without its aid, for obtaining Bank loans; and where, consequently, the relations between debtor and creditor will be least disturbed—and terminating with the mother Bank.

In this way, the Bank will have the benefit of all its capital, to retire from circulation the notes of one of its branches at a time; and the citizens of the State will not feel so sensibly the pressure of a diminution of currency—an evil always incident to the sudden winding up of the affairs of a monied institution. It is not to be presumed that men of competent skill in the management of this matter, requiring not only talents, but a sacrifice of time, will consent to make that sacrifice without a due compensation, either in the form of salary, or Bank accommodation. In this latter mode, have all our Directors been rewarded for their services—seldom to their benefit, and often to the great loss of the Banks.

The proper regulation of the circulating medium, is acknowledged by the ablest writers on political economy, to be as difficult, as it is important to the welfare of a State. The system of banking, by which it has been attempted, and which, like many other systems both good and bad, has been handed down to us from the British government, is not without its warm advocates, and those who are no less opposed to it from principle. But we are at no loss for evidence, that the mode in which it has been conducted among ourselves is subversive of morality, and has been productive of wide spread ruin. To effect an improvement in the system, every Legislature in the Union has been employed, and a thousand essays addressed to the sound understanding of the citizens of the country.

The principle of gain, upon which banking is conducted, being the value of currency in circulation above the value of coin retained in their vaults to meet the demands against them, every precaution should be used to prevent the excessive issue of their paper above the available capital of the Bank; for all experience shews, not only that there is a tendency in paper money to depreciate, but that no corporation, invested with the power of an unrestricted issue of paper money, has failed to abuse it. Should the powers, then, to supply the State with paper money, be vested in individuals, forming themselves into private banking companies, it cannot reasonably be expected, that the public interest should claim as much of their attention, by preventing the endless recurrence of ruinous variations in the supply of money, and giving stability to the currency and the pecuniary transactions of the country, as the advancement of their own interest; nor is it to be supposed that they will be scrupulous in promoting this, because others are to suffer.

The love of gain, which exerts such vast influence over the human mind, will operate with the stockholder of a Bank, to at least, its legitimate extent. If kept within proper bounds, it exercises a salutary influence upon society, and happily transuses itself into the government of a country, and deserves its encouragement; but, if pressed beyond its legitimate

bound, and is sanctioned by chartered privileges from the State, it becomes an engine of avarice and ambition.

So long, then, as the Legislature shall choose to delegate to any set of individuals the power, the important trust, of supplying the State with currency, as a substitute for the precious metals, it should have ample security that the latter be not driven out of the State by them, and that the public shall lose nothing either by their improvidence or fraud. This principle has been recommended by one of the most distinguished statesmen of the present day, and is recognised by the Legislature of an enlightened State, as the proper basis of banking operations.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Foreign.—No later arrivals from Europe than reported in our last. A report, however, is brought by the U. S. schooner Porpoise, at Norfolk, from the Mediterranean, (having left Gibraltar 2d October) that the Russians had reached the walls of Constantinople.

An 'important report' is published in some of the papers—of the British and French fleets having taken possession of the forts on the Dardanelles, and passed through into the Black sea. It is stated in the New York American, that the report is not entitled to any credit.

New Jersey.—Peter D. Vroom has been elected, by the Legislature of New Jersey, Governor of that State, in room of Garrett D. Wall, who declined accepting the office.

Suspension Law.—A writer in the Elizabeth City Star, complains (and we think very reasonably too) of an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, commonly called the *suspension law*; by which a creditor may be kept out of his just dues, eighteen months, or even thirty months, by an administrator or executor of a deceased debtor; and calls on the members from that county, if they value the interests of their constituents, that they use their exertions to procure a repeal of "this shameful law," &c.

General Edward B. Dudley has been elected to Congress from the Wilmington district, to supply the vacancy caused by the decease of Gen. Gabriel Holmes. There was no opposition to Gen. Dudley: the election took place on the 10th inst.

Ship Channel.—At a meeting of the citizens of Carteret county, on the 29th ult. it was resolved to ask from the Legislature an act of incorporation for a company, to connect the waters of Neuse river with the harbor at Beaufort, by a ship channel; and that an appropriation be asked from the General Government, to effect the work, in consideration of its being of national utility, &c.

Another fire occurred in Augusta, Geo. on the 5th inst. Six or seven buildings were destroyed on north side of Broad street, a few doors below Campbell street. Loss estimated at twenty or thirty thousand dollars.

TENNESSEE.

Court of Impeachment.—The Senate of this state has been organized into a court of impeachment. Newton Cannon, Esq. President, and Benj. Reynolds Sergeant at Arms, for the trial of Nathaniel W. Williams, one of the judges of the circuit courts of this state, and articles of impeachment have been prepared, adopted, and presented by the house of representatives. The charges and specifications are drawn out at considerable length and with technical minuteness and precision. They substantially accuse the judge of culpable neglect of official duty in sleeping at different times on the bench during the arguing of causes—being influenced by prejudice and partiality in his judicial decisions, and especially of improper conduct in relation to the private examination of Mrs. Taul, respecting her signature to a deed for the conveyance of a lot of land in Nashville. The respondent has asked for indulgence till he can prepare his answer, and it is supposed that the summoning of witnesses and collecting testimony will occupy a considerable time, so that the trial will not probably commence for some weeks yet to come.

Nash. Banner, 31st ult.

Preferred Creditors.—By a recent act of the New York Legislature, it will not be lawful in that state after the first day of January ensuing, for any insolvent debtor, under the "two thirds" insolvent act, to give a preference to endorsers, or other creditors for money lent; but all creditors are to be placed upon the same footing. Any insolvent who shall act contrary to this provision, will not be entitled to a discharge, under the act above mentioned.

Mr. Carter, the late accomplished editor of the New York Statesman, has been compelled to seek, a second time, in the South of Europe, a restoration to a degree of health denied by the rigid climate of his native country. U. S. Gaz.

Fulton Lodge, No. 99, Salisbury.

At a regular meeting, held at the Lodge Room, Tuesday evening, Nov. 17th, A. L. 5829, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Almighty God, in the course of his Providence, has been pleased to remove from among us our worthy and much esteemed Brother, THOMAS OAKES;

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss which Masonry and the public, as well as the bereaved family of the deceased, have sustained; and that we most heartily sympathize in their bereavement.

Resolved, that as a testimony of respect and esteem for the memory of our departed Brother, we will wear crepe on the left arm thirty days.

Resolved, that the foregoing resolutions be published in the Salisbury papers; and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the bereaved family.

B. AUSTIN, Sec'y.

Rice.—The Agricultural Society of South Carolina have addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, recommending the introduction of Rice, as part of the food designed for the use of the Navy; to which the Secretary returned the following reply:

Navy Department, October 21, 1829.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your interesting communication, dated the 29th ult. upon the subject of introducing Rice as a part of the food to be used by the Navy of the United States, and enclosing an Extract from the Minutes of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina.

Respectful attention has been given to your communication, and I enclose a copy of a letter from the Commissioners of the Navy, containing their views in relation to a more extensive use of the article of Rice.

I beg you to assure the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, that experiments shall be made, and a fair and full investigation be had, to test the weight of the objection urged by the Commissioners. I am, very respectfully, &c.

JOHN BRANCH.

Wm. Washington, Esq.
Cor'ng Sec'y, Jg. Sec'y, S. C.

[The Commissioners of the Navy state, that Rice constitutes a part of the regular rations in the Navy, being used two days in each week, and is also used as hospital stores; but that there is so strong a prejudice among the sailors against its use, that not more than one half dealt out is actually consumed by them, and that any attempt to introduce a more extensive use of it, would render the service unpopular; that the quantity of water required in cooking rice, is another objection to its use. An attempt was once made by a commander, to introduce the use of cornmeal and meal on board his ship; but it produced such serious discontent among his crew, that the attempt has never been revived. Pickled pork, sea-biscuit, beans, and peas, constitute, we believe, the principal food on board ships.]

New York.—The late election of members of the legislature, and other state officers, in New York, has resulted in the almost total overthrow of the coalition and anti-masonic parties. Never, since the days of Jefferson, has any administration gained so rapidly upon the affections of the people, as has the present, under the auspices of the industrious, energetic and economical Jackson. *Old Dem.*

A *Marseilles Journal* contains a long statement respecting the circumstances attending the death of Major Laing, the intrepid explorer of Africa, to the effect that the Major was assassinated by a treacherous Turk who accompanied him, in order to obtain possession of his papers, which were given to a person to wards the discharge of certain debts which he had contracted in France. It is added, that it was supposed, connivance by the French consul at Tripoli in the escape of the individual with the papers, which excited the anger of the Pacha of Tripoli led to the dispute between the French Consul and the Pacha. Be this as it may, it is stated as certain that Major Laing's papers are still in existence.

"Suicide."—The Berkshire American relates the fact that a bear recently shot himself, in that vicinity, with two musket balls. Bruin was examining a farmer's cornfield by moonlight, when he stumbled upon a cord attached to two guns, and received their contents for his intrusion. The farmer's wife boiled out of the carcass, three pails of Bear's Oil, and fourteen pails of Soap grease.

It is stated in the New York Gazette that Asa Worthington is appointed Consul to Lima, in place of Wm. Keadcliffe, removed, and that a Mr. West, of Illinois, is appointed Minister to Chili.

On Thursday, 22d ult. the citizens of Chester, (Pa.) gave a dinner to Com Porter, as a mark of respect for his distinguished services.

Ladies sleeves.—A Paris paper gives the origin of the big sleeves which are so fashionable in Europe and America. A lady of rank in Paris had a daughter whose shoulders and arms were deformed from the effects of a disease in early infancy. To conceal these defects and set off the person of her daughter, the lady devised the full sleeve, and the cause not being known, the fashion was admired and generally adopted. The Parisian bells have recently discovered that the fashion was contrived to cover personal defects, and this circumstance has brought it into discredit with them.

AGRICULTURE.

At the annual meeting and Exhibition of the Lincoln Agricultural Society, held at Lincoln on the 2d Tuesday in November, 1829, the following premiums were awarded, viz:

To Mrs. E. Schenck, for the best piece of twilled Cloth, mixed of cotton and wool, 32
To Vardry McBe, for the greatest quantity of Corn raised on 1 acre of upland 5
To Vardry McBe, for the greatest quantity of Corn raised on one acre of bottom land, 5
To Vardry McBe, for the greatest quantity of Corn raised on 5 acres of land reclaimed without the aid of stable manure, 10

The following articles will be competed for at the next annual meeting of the society, on the second Tuesday of Nov. 1830, viz:

For the best two horse plough a premium of 3
For the best horse or mule not less than three nor more than 5 years old 3
The best piece of plain domestic cloth, mixed of cotton and wool 2
The best piece of twilled mixed as above 2
The best Coverlet of cotton and wool, and of cotton, each 2
The best piece of domestic Flannel, not less than 5 yards 2
The best piece of blanketing, not less than 5 yards 2
The best piece of Carpeting, not less than 10 yards, nor less than 1 yd. wide 2
The greatest quantity of Cotton raised on 1 acre of upland 5
The greatest quantity of Corn raised on 1 acre of upland 5
The greatest quantity of Corn raised on 1 acre of reclaimed bottom land 5
The greatest quantity of Corn raised on 5 acres of land reclaimed without the aid of stable manure 10
The greatest quantity of Wheat raised on 1 acre of upland 5
The greatest quantity raised on 1 acre of bottom land 5
The greatest quantity of Rye raised on one acre of upland 3
The greatest quantity on one acre of bottom land 3
The greatest quantity of Barley on one acre of upland 3
The greatest quantity on 1 acre of bottom land 3
The greatest quantity and best quality of Hay from 1 acre of upland 5
For the best straw-cutter 4
The best constructed cotton harrow 2
The best constructed plough for opening water furrows, or furrows for depositing manure 5
The best single horse plough 3
The greatest quantity and best quality of wool from five sheep 2
The best Wye stone, for English or German scythes 3
The best for whetting Carpenters' or Curriers' tools 3
Certified by VARDRY McBE,
Secretary of the Society.

Rev. Jonas King (an American Missionary) and Miss Anna Asaphia Mengus, a Greek lady of Smyrna, were married in the island of Tinos, on the 22d of July last. "This event," says a letter from Smyrna, "will fix Mr. King in Greece, where he has had a most favorable introduction to both rulers and people, and has a wide field of usefulness open before him."

Mr. Cooper, the American novelist, is said to have nearly ready for publication, a new tale, called the *Borderers*.

One Henry Wait, having failed to appear at a Court in Ravenna, Ohio, last month, to answer to a charge of having forcibly attempted to kiss a young lady, forfeited his recognizance, \$30. This was paying pretty dear for the whistle. Madame Experience, who will have her own price, has taught him the proverb, "Kissing goes by favor."

A long Sermon.—The U. S. Gazette says, "we observe a notice given in an eastern paper, that Rev. — will preach all day on Sunday next. The gentleman may expect more than one 'Tychicus'."

Dr. W. Herschell states, that a mixture of lunar caustic and a species of Glauber salts, two very bitter substances, produces the sweetest substance in existence.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20.—The line of U. S. Mail coaches, left New York yesterday, at 9 o'clock P. M. and arrived in Philadelphia in the morning at 1 o'clock, which makes ten hours. Deducting one hour and thirty minutes for supping, changing mails, horses and coaches, it brings the actual time of travelling to eight hours and thirty minutes, being nearly twelve miles per hour. *Chronicle.*

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, November 21.—Cotton 14 to 15 cents, corn 15 to 25, beef 2 to 34, butter 10 to 12, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 60 to 75, Irish potatoes 25 to 30, sweet do. 20 to 25, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 17 to 22, salt 1.12 to 1.25, homespun cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to 23, bacon 8 to 10, turpentine 15 to 20.

Petersburg, Virg. Nov. 10.—Cotton 84 to 94; Tobacco, middling 3.15 to 4.25, prime 9 to 10; Wheat 95 to 105, Corn 50 to 55 cents per bushel, flour 5 a 64, Bacon 104 a 12.

Columbia, S. C. Nov. 12.—Cotton 84 a 94, flour 34 to 6, whiskey 30 to 34, bacon 6 to 7, wheat 874 to 100, corn 45 to 50, salt 70 to 75.

There has been a large supply of Cotton at Market this week, which has sold readily at 9 a 94; Corn continues scarce and commands 50 cts. per bushel; Flour of a good quality is scarce, and would sell at 86 per barrel; Whiskey is scarce, and in demand at 32 to 33 cts; Bacon is becoming very scarce, prime would readily sell at 7 to 8 cts.

Savannah, Geo. Nov. 4.—Cotton 9 to 94, Flour 6 to 34, Corn 50 to 55, Whiskey 28 to 29, Liverpool salt 40, Coffee 12 to 15; North Carolina Bank Notes, 5 per cent. discount.

Rayville, No. 11.—Cotton 8 to 54, bacon 6 to 74, peach brandy 40 to 55 apple do 30, butter 10 to 15, corn 38 to 40, flaxseed 83, flour 4 to 54, lard 74, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 9 to 104, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 74 a 75, whiskey 24 to 27.....U. S. bank notes 1 a 1 per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 14 a 2.

MARRIED.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, by Enoch Brock, Esq. on the 30th ult. Mr. Horatio McClenan to Mrs. Sophia Cuthrell.

DIED.

In Lincoln county, on the 9th ult. Mrs. Mary Oates, wife of Mr. John Oates, aged 56.

In Raleigh, on the 9th inst. Dr. Wm. H. Hunter, age 29.

Valuable Sale!

NOTICE.—That on Monday, the 14th of December next, there will be sold, at public sale, at the late residence of Francis Neely, deceased, the following property, viz:

A large and valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, (amongst which is about sixty fat hogs) two Waggon and Harness, Farming tools, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles, including all the personal property on the home plantation, and the other plantations adjacent. Also, a tract of Land, adjoining the land of the heirs of Henry Guffy and others, containing two hundred acres.

Also, on Monday, the 28th day of December next, there will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, THE MILLS of the deceased, on Third Creek, (well known by the name of Neely's Mills,) with all the land adjoining, containing four hundred acres, more or less.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, all the personal property on said premises, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs (amongst which are about thirty five fat hogs,) Wheat, Corn, Oats, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a large quantity of Plank, and a variety of other articles.

Also, will be sold, at the same time and place, the tract of Land on which Thomas Williamson now lives, on Second Creek, joining the land of Thomas Innes and others, containing about three hundred acres.

Sales to continue from day to day, until all shall be sold. A credit of twelve months will be given, by the purchasers giving bond and approved security.

ALEXANDER NEELY, } Ex'or.
ISAAC HOLEMAN,
ROBT. N. FLEMING, }
November 16th, 1829. 498

REMOVAL.

WADE W. HAMPTON, Tailor, respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has removed into the new and convenient Shop on Main street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Revell & Templeton, and more recently by Mr. S. Lowry; where he continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business.

In all its different branches. He employs the best of workmen, and receives the fashions regularly from the North; which will enable him to execute all kinds of work in his line in the most fashionable style, and substantial workmanship, and on the lowest possible terms.

Garments Cut out, on short notice, and at low prices. All orders for work from a distance, promptly attended to, according to directions. Most kinds of country produce will be received at the market prices, in payment for work.

He solicits a continuance of that patronage hitherto so liberally extended to him, and hopes, by the style of his work, and his exertions to please, to merit it.

W. W. H.
Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1829. 94

Estate of Alex. Penny.

THE subscriber having obtained, at November term of Rowan County Court, letters of Administration on the estate of Alexander Penny, dec'd. will expose to public sale, at the residence of the dec'd. on Tuesday, the 8th day of December next,

3 likely Negroes,

on a credit of three months, on giving bond and security.

Also, will be sold, same time and place, various kind of Stock, such as Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep; also, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Fodder, &c.; besides Household and Kitchen Furniture. Sale to continue from day to day, till all is disposed of.

JOHN GIBSON, Adm'r.
Nov. 16th, 1829. 495

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the dec'd. are desired to make payment as soon as convenient; and those having claims against the same, will present them, as required by law, or this notice will be pled in bar.

J. GIBSON, Adm'r.

House and Lots.

FOR Sale, a House and Lots in the town of Salisbury, on Main street, on the corner near the jail, and convenient for any public business: the lot extends from Main street through to the next parallel street. A great bargain may be had in the premises. Inquire of Mr. Henry Smith, in Salisbury.

CHRISTIAN GOODMAN.
Nov. 20, 1829. 396

To Journeymen Tailors.

WANTED, two or three Journeymen Tailors, who are first rate workmen, and steady men; to such, constant employment will be given. Apply to BENJ. FRALY, Salisbury, N. C.
Nov. 19th, 1829. 94

North Carolina, Ashe county.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term. 1829: Joseph Hagermann vs. Elizabeth Hagermann: petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that notice be published for six weeks in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court for our said county, on the third Monday of March next, and plead to, and answer the said petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte.

699 Test: DAVID EARNEST, c. c.

To Journeymen Printers.

THREE or four Journeymen Printers, who are first rate and steady workmen, wanted immediately, at the Knoxville (Tennessee) Register Office; to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

F. S. HEISKELL.
Knoxville, Nov. 4, 1829. 95

Valuable Property.

THE subscriber contemplating to remove West next fall, is desirous of selling his Tavern Establishment in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county. It is conveniently located near the Court-House, and is the best stand for business in the place. The house is commodious, with excellent Stables, and all necessary out-houses. Persons disposed to purchase, are requested to make early application, as the subscriber will make some disposition of the property soon.

Should any person, who is inclined to embark in the business of keeping a House of Entertainment, prefer it, his Establishment will be *Rented*, from one to five years, on reasonable terms; and the Furniture may be had with it; so that the establishment will be ready to go into without scarcely a cent's expense, where a man who is industrious and accommodating, cannot fail of making very handsome profits. Apply to the subscriber, in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. THOMAS V. CANON.
Nov. 19th, 1829. 497

Cutting Out Garments.

THOMAS V. CANON having purchased of Allen Ward, the right to his Patent Protractor System of Tailoring, for the district of country forty miles round Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. will sell to any Lady, for \$5, the individual right to use said system, and will instruct them in the art, and warrant them to cut a coat as well as a man; he will also furnish each person buying a right, with a book of Fashions and Instructions, Protractor Scales, and a sheet of Profile Figures, colored, &c. Applications had better be made before September next, as the subscriber will leave the State about that time.

Gentlemen, by paying \$10, can become subscribers to this unrivalled System of Tailoring, for a year; and receive the Fashions regularly, receive instruction in the art, Protractor Scales, sheets of Profile Figures every quarter, &c. &c. Apply to the subscriber, in Concord.

THOMAS V. CANON.
Nov. 19th, 1829. 497

N. B. The subscriber is also Agent for the Patent System of Tailoring, by Mr. Wilson, of New-York; and has received books of Fashions, Plates, Squares, &c. explanatory of the system. He is prepared to sell rights, and teach the art, according to this system, on reasonable terms.

THOS. V. CANON.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for my man, *Brister*, who ran away from my plantation the 31st of October last, if secured in any jail in the state, or delivered to me at my plantation, about 7 miles west of Salisbury. *Brister* is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, was raised in the Forks of the Yadkin, by the late Col. Richmond Pearson. He has a down look when spoken to, although he speaks freely.

WILLIAM GAY.
November 18th, 1829. 94

Fall & Winter Fashions.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has just received the *Fall and Winter Fashions*, from Philadelphia and New-York, accompanied by drafts of all the various styles and colors now in vogue in those cities; and having in his employ the best of workmen, he is enabled to make every description of Men's Garments, as well as Ladies' Habits, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the state, and which he will warrant to fit well. His terms are as low, for first rate work, as any body else's; and he pledges himself to do his work as expeditiously as it can be done any where else.

All kinds of Garments Cut, on short notice, and reasonable terms.

All orders for work, from a distance, will be promptly attended to, and returned according to directions.

Having accepted an Agency from Mr. Allen Ward, I am prepared to teach his Patent system of Tailoring. BENJAMIN FRALY.
Salisbury, Nov. 16, 1829. 95

Gold Mines, Land, NEGROES, &c.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove from the neighborhood, offers for sale his valuable Plantation, four miles west of Charlotte. The tract contains 282 acres of land, a large part of which is as good as any in Mecklenburg county; about 100 acres are first, second and third crop ground, of the best quality. The plantation adjoins the celebrated Caples Gold Mine, and the opinion seems to be well founded that Gold abounds in two hills, particularly, on the plantation; a branch runs through it, for three fourths of a mile, which, it is thought by men of judgment, is as rich in the precious metal as any of the Burke mines; there is also on the place good water-power for mining operations.

Also, 20 or 25 likely NEGROES for sale; or a part of them, such as may not wish to follow me.

Any person desirous of purchasing, can call and view the premises, or inquire of Robert I. Dinkins, in Charlotte, for a description, &c.

699 W. M. BOSTWICK.
Charlotte, Mecklenburg co. N. C. Nov. 10, 1829.

State of North-Carolina.

To the Sheriff or other returning Officer for the counties of Chatham, Davidson, Randolph and Rowan:

WHEREAS a vacancy in the representation from this State in the House of Representatives of the United States, has been occasioned in the 10th Congressional District, by the resignation of John Giles, Esquire: Now therefore, know ye, that by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, by the Constitution of the United States, you are hereby commanded and required to cause polls to be opened and held, on Thursday the 3d day of December next, in your respective counties, at the places established by law, for an election of a Representative to fill the vacancy aforesaid; and that you meet on the Thursday following, at the court-house of Randolph county, for the purpose of comparing mid polls, and ascertaining for whom the greatest number of votes shall have been given in said district, as by an act of Assembly in this case is made and provided; and that you cause due return thereof to be made to this Office.

495

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the great seal of the State, at the City of Raleigh, this 29th day of October, A. D. 1829. JOHN OWEN.
By the Governor, Jas. B. Murre, Private Sec'y.

Lincolnton Female Academy.
THE Trustees respectfully announce to the public, that they have engaged Miss Mary Ann, a Lady of fine literary acquirements, to take charge of the above Female Academy. The first session will commence on the 2d of November next.
Prices of Tuition for the higher class . . . \$10
Lower class, per session, . . . 5
Painting and Embroidry, an extra charge of 2 per session.
Boarding in the most respectable families at \$7 per month.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
Oct. 25th. 1829. J. D. HOKK, Sec'y.

Wilkesboro' Academy.
THE Winter Session of this Academy, will commence on Monday the 23rd inst. The rates of tuition will be, for Latin and Greek, ten dollars; and for English Grammar, Geography, &c. seven dollars per session of five months. Board can be procured at from fifty to sixty dollars per annum. A. W. GAY, Principal.
Wilkesboro, N. C. Nov. 4th, 1829. 3194
The Editor of the Salem Gleaner will insert the above three times, and forward his account.

Catawba Navigation Company.
A GENERAL meeting of the Catawba Navigation Company, will be held in the town of Lincolnton, on Friday, the 11th day of December next. Important objects require that a majority of the Stockholders should be present, either in person or by proxy.
ISAAC T. AVERY, President.
November 5th, 1829. 3196

NOTICE.
THE undersigned will expose to public sale, on the 23d of this month, all the interest of William Carson, dec'd, in the Machinery and Gold Mine on the land leased from the Guardian of G. O. Meigs, being the one fourth. The said land joins the Cayps, Gold Mine tract, and the Machinery is now in operation, and well adapted to mining purposes. Several houses, a negro man and other personal property, will be sold at the same time. The sale will take place on the premises. Twelve months credit will be given. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and those having demands against the same, to present their claims for settlement, within the time directed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar.
JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r.
Nov. 4th, 1829. 4196

STRAYED
FROM the plantation of the subscriber, on 3d Creek, about the 20th June, a fine Archie Filly, two years old; Her color is sorrel, with white feet. The supposed she made her way to Mecklenburg, but has been taken up. A reasonable reward will be given to any one who will give information to Jno. P. Hodges, or David Allen, in Mecklenburg; or to the subscriber in Salisbury. THOS. G. FOLK.
November 6th, 1829. 3194

WAGONERS,
Driving to Fayetteville,
WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828. 10

FOR SALE.
ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.
WM. J. ALEXANDER.

20,000 Acres of LAND
FOR SALE.
LYING in the county of Surry, N. C. and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the *Gold Region* of North-Carolina. This tract was granted to the State, in the year 1795; consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yalkin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's River, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. Gold has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.
Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 71

Gold Washer.
NOTICE, that all persons are hereby forewarned against building, or making use of a Machine invented by *Walter S. Pharr & Co.* for washing alluvial surface, or river gravel, under penalty of the law in that case provided, as we intend to procure a patent for the same.
WALTER S. PHARR & Co.
October 19th, 1829. 3195

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county:
SUPERIOR Court of Law; May term, 1829:
Eliza Cox vs. William Cox: Petition for Divorce. Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Yadin and Catawba Journal, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829.
JAMES HENDERSON, Clerk.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.
THE subscriber informs his friends, and the public, that he continues the above business in Charleston, as heretofore. His time and services will, as usual, be devoted to the interests of those who employ him, either in the sale of produce, or purchase of goods.
He informs his customers, that Major Josiah Lazarus will act as his agent the ensuing season, in Charaw. Cotton, or other produce, sent to him, to my address, will be received and forwarded promptly, free of commissions and all other charges except for expenses actually incurred.
For the convenience of persons sending me Cotton through this channel, Mr. Lazarus will be constantly supplied with the leading articles of Groceries, viz: Salt, Bagging, Rope, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c. &c. which will be charged to the parties, on my books, and made payable in Charleston.
Charles J. Shannon, Esq. continues my Agent in Camden, as heretofore.
HENRY W. CONNER.
October, 1829. 3mt03

The Andrew Jackson.
THE new Steam Boat *Andrew Jackson*, built expressly for the Charaw and Augusta trade, will commence running alternately between the two places, as soon as finished, which will be previous to the 1st of Nov. She goes direct (inland) between Charleston and Charaw; and will take freights at the lowest possible rates. 3mt03
Maj. Josiah Lazarus will be my agent in Charaw for her also, and will attend promptly to the shipment of Cotton by her, consigned either to myself or others in Charleston.
HENRY W. CONNER.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.
GEORGE W. BROWN
I now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Crockery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c.;
which were bought at reduced prices, and will be sold at a small profit, for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the Groceries, are first quality
Teneriff Wine, Old Muscatell ditto, Port ditto, Malaga ditto, Genuine Old Holland Gin, old Cognac Brandy, Jamaica and New England Rum; together with every article usually found in a Store in this section of country.
Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, and examine the above Goods.
Salisbury, Sept. 28th, 1829. 6mt11

DANIEL H. CRESS,
HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of
Spring and Summer GOODS;
Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Bolting Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets, and every article usually asked for in stores.
His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for cash; and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70

Estate of William Neill.
WILL be sold, on the 26th day of November, inst. at the late residence of William Neill, dec'd, one mile west of Sherill's Ford, Lincoln county.
7 likely Negroes;
9 Stills and Vessels;
1 one-horse Wagon;
A quantity of Cotton,
and various other articles, too tedious to mention. A credit of 12 months will be extended, on giving bond and security.
NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate, will please to make payment as soon as possible; and all persons having claims against it, will present them, properly vouched for, within the legal period, or this notice may be pleaded in bar.
THOS. J. ALLISON, Esq'r.
WILLIAM NEILL, Exec'r.
Oct. 29th, 1829. 3194

Committed to the Jail
A Negro Man, who calls his name NED, and says he belongs to Col. Arthur, living about three miles from Columbia, S. Carolina. He appears to be 30 years old, is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black complexion, stout built; third finger on right hand a little crooked and stiff, caused by a rope; no other marks perceptible; says he left home about 10th of August last. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
F. SLATER, S.J.
Oct. 13th, 1829. 89

Jailor's Notice.
TAKEN up and put to jail in Statesville, a *Negro Boy*, who says his name is Austin, and that he belongs to Jo: Brevard, of Lincoln county. He is yellow complexioned, about 5 feet 10 inches high, apparently 40 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law in such cases directs.
JOHN WOODS, Jailor.
November 9th, 1829. 89

POETRY.
The following beautiful lines are from the pen of the Ettrick Shepherd. They are designed to represent the morning prayer of a maniac who voluntarily became an outcast of the desert.

Lauded be thy name forever,
Thou of life the guard and giver;
Thou canst guard thy creatures sleeping;
Heal the heart long broke with weeping.
God of stillness and of motion,
Of the rainbow and the ocean,
Of the mountain rock and river,
Blessed be thy name forever!
I have seen thy wondrous night,
Through the shadows of the night,
Thou who slumberest not nor sleepest,
Blest are they thou kindly keep'st,
God of evening's yellow ray,
God of fonder dawning day,
That rises from the distant sea.
Like breathings from eternity:
Thine the flaming spheres of light,
Thine the darkness of the night,
Thine are all the gems of even!
God of angels! God of Heaven!
God of life that fade shall never,
Glory to thy name forever!

ROOM FOR THE PROUD!
BY HENNER
Room for the proud! ye sons of clay,
From far his sweeping pomp survey.
Nor rashly curious clog the way
His chariot wheels before!
Lo! with what scorn his lofty eye
Glances o'er age and poverty,
And bids intruding consciences fly
Far from his palace door!
Room for the proud! but slow the feet
That bear his coffin down the street,
And dismal seems his winding sheet
Who purple lately were.
Ah! where must now his spirit fly,
In naked, trembling agony?
Or how shall he for mercy cry,
Who should it not before?

WHAT I HATE.
I hate the tooth-ache, when with maddening jumps,
Like torrent wild it raves among the stumps:
I hate the whole dire catalogue of aches,
Dintempers, fevers hot, and ague shakes.
I hate mad dogs, snakes, dandies, bees and bugs,
Tea-parties, wild cats, toads, and whiskey-jugs.
Hard times, bad roads, spoiled fish, and broken banks,
Stale news, cold soup, light purse, and lawyers' tanks.
I hate long stories and short ears of corn,
A costly farm-house and a shabby barn:
More ears than pigs, no books, but many guns,
Sore toes, tight shoes, old debts and paper duns.
I hate tight lacing, and loose conversation,
Abundant gab and little information:
The fool that sings in bed and snores in meeting,
Who laughs while talking, and talks much while eating.

MISCELLANY.
What's 'er maw do, or think, or dream,
Our mutter paper colors for its theme.

RICE BREAD.
A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce recommends rice as a valuable ingredient in the composition of bread. Having seen the subject noticed in an English paper, he was induced to try the experiment, of which he gives the following account:
"My family reside in the country, and I took an early opportunity to send a quarter of rice to mill to be ground, in the same manner as corn, without bolting. We made an experiment with a pound of wheat flour and a pound of rice flour in the first place—the rice flour having been swollen, or scalded, before it was mixed, by placing it in a clean vessel, with water, over a moderate fire, as rice is ordinarily cooked; and then kneaded in with the wheat flour, wet in the usual way, with milk, in the evening. It was found in the morning so soft, that it was necessary to stir into it four pounds more of wheat flour, to give it the consistency of bread. With this addition the loaves were made, and the result gave us ten pounds of the finest bread I ever saw. It was of snowy whiteness—tender and delicious to the taste, and remained fresh much longer than bread prepared from flour alone. Subsequent trials have satisfied us that one quarter part of rice flour may be profitable to make bread; that the weight is greatly increased, and the quality increased beyond calculation."

CHARITY OF THE EARLY CHRISTIANS.
Dionysius informs, that the Christians of Rome who were richer than their brethren, sent their alms throughout the earth. Tertullian affirms, that the early Christians created general wonder at their mutual affection.—Eusebius states, that amid the desolations of a dreadful plague at Alexandria and Carthage, the Christians went every where among the infected, and, without inquiring into their religion, dispensed the kindest offices, whilst the other citizens left the sufferers to perish. Just after a severe persecution in the reign of Maximilian, a pestilence swept the empire with tremendous fury. But the Christians now

turned affectionately to their oppressors, and, fearless of the infection, went among the diseased, nursing the sick with tenderness, and burying their dead, whilst the heathen seemed utterly regardless of their suffering friends. So astonished were the public, that these truly benevolent Christians were openly thanked and celebrated. The profane Lucina ridicules the Christians for their excessive almsdeeds, but his ill-natured satire is a monument to their praise. The apostate emperor Julian exhorts the worshippers of his gods to observe how Christians relieve all poor, whether pagans or pious, while they [the pagans] neglect their very friends. When Christianity prevailed, then arose public structures of mercy. Never till then did the world see a hospital, or asylums for the insane, the aged and the wretched. These and a thousand like them, are now formed wherever our religion sways its bland omnipotence; and so where else!
Christian Watchman.

CHRONOLOGY.
Chronological Account of the principal events in the Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.
Date. REMARKABLE EVENTS. His Age.
1769 Aug. 13, Born at Ajaccio, in Corsica.
79 March, Placed at the Military School at Brienne.
93 Nov. 6, Officer of artillery at Toulon and appointed Gen. of Brigade.
96 April 18, Preliminaries with Austria signed at Leoben.
Oct. 17, Treaty of Campo Formio.
98 May 20, Sails for Egypt.
99 May 21, Siege of Acre raised, (town on the coast of Guinea).
Oct. 7, Lands at Presburg, in France.
Nov. 9, Dissolves the Convention, and Government.
10 Declared first Consul.
1800 June 10, Battle of Marengo, Italy.
July 28, Preliminaries at Austria signed at Paris.
Dec. 24, Explosion of the Infernal Machine.
1801 Feb. 9, Treaty of Lunéville with Austria.
Oct. 8, Preliminaries with England.
1802 March 27, Definitive treaty with England.
Aug. 2, Declared Consul for life.
1803 May 18, English declaration of war.
1804 " 18, Declared Emperor.
Nov. 19, Crowned by the Pope.
1805 May 26, Declared King of Italy.
Sept. 24, Heads his army against Austria.
Nov. 13, French enter Vienna, Capital of Austria.
Dec. 2, Battle of Austerlitz, beautiful city of Moravia, in the circle of Brinn.
15, Treaty of Vienna with Prussia.
26, Treaty of Presburg with Austria.
1806 Sept. 24, Marches against Prussia.
Oct. 14, Battle of Auerstadt, or Jena, in Germany.
27, Enters Berlin city, in which the King of Prussia resides in Germany.
1807 Feb. 3, Battle of Eylau against Prussia.
June 14, Battle of Friedland.
July 17, Treaty of Tilsit with Russia.
1801 " 7, Joseph Bonaparte king of Spain.
Aug. 29, Joseph evacuates Madrid.
June 21, Battle of Vimeira, in Portugal.
Sept. 27, Conferences at Erfurth.
Nov. 3, Bonaparte arrives at Victoria, Spain.
Dec. 4, Surrender of Madrid to Bonaparte.
1809 Jan. 16, Battle of Corunna in Spain.
April 6, War declared by Austria.
May 10, The French enter Vienna.
" 22, Battle of Raasdorf, or Aspern.
July 6, Battle of Wagram.
Oct. 16, Treaty of Vienna with Austria.
1810 Mar. 11, Bonaparte marries Maria Louisa daughter of Francis II. Emperor of Austria.
July 9, Holland and the Hanse towns annexed to France by decree of Napoleon.
Aug. 21, Bernadotte elected crown prince of Sweden.
1811 April 20, The empress delivered of a son styled King of Rome.
1812 May 2, He heads a vast army against Russia.
June 21, Arrives at Konigsberg, Prussia.
Aug. 18, Smolensko, in Russia taken.
Sept. 7, Battle of Moscow, at Borodino, formerly capital of Russia.
" 14, The French, under Napoleon, enter Moscow, which is burnt by the Russians.
Oct. 22, The French evacuate Moscow.
Nov. 9, Arrives at Smolensko.
Dec. 5, Quits the army in the snows.
" 18, Arrives at Paris.
1813, April, Heads the army on the Elbe, a river of Germany, which empties into the sea a little below Hamburg.
May 1, Battle of Lutzen against Russia and Prussia.
20, Battle of Bautzen, in Germany.
June 1, Armistice agreed on.
21, Battle of Victoria, in Spain.
Aug. 7, Hostilities re-commenced.
Austria again declared against Bonaparte.
Battle of Dresden—Austria killed

22, Evacuates Dresden, in Germany.
Oct. 18, Battle of Leipzig—Bonaparte defeated.
Nov. 16, Revolution in Holland.
Dec. 1, Declaration of the Allies at Frankfurt.
1814, Jan. 11, Allies cross the Rhine.
Mar. 30, Battle of Mortmartre before Paris.
April 11, Bonaparte abdicates the throne.
May 8, Arrives at Elba, a small island lying between the coast of Italy and the Island of Corsica.
1815 Mar. 1, Sails from Elba for France.
20 Arrives at Paris and re-assumes the throne.
23, Napoleon is declared an outlaw by the sovereigns of Europe then assembled at Vienna.
April Calls a new House of Peers and Chamber of Representatives of the French people.
June 16, Defeats the Prussians.
18 Loses his army at Waterloo.
21 Abdicates the throne a second time.
July 22, Surrendered himself to an English ship of war off Rochefort.
Arrives at Torbay—Consent Devou's Bay where the Prince of Orange disembarked in 1683: N. E. of Dartmouth two leagues.
Aug. 7, Sails for St. Helena.
Oct. 17, He arrives at St. Helena.
1821 May 5, He died of a cancer in the breast.
He Bonaparte's exact age when he made his exit, was 51 years 10 months and 10 days.
Note.—St. Helena lies in the South Atlantic Ocean, 16° 10' S. lat.—distant from the African coast 930 miles, and from the continent of S. America 1750, to the nearest land on both Coasts.

Gardener's work for Oct., November.
Gardeners are apt to suspend the use of the hoe, and other means of keeping the upper hand of weeds too early in autumn. In consequence of this piece of negligence, purslane, pig-weed, couch grass, and other vegetable intruders, give a very troublesome practical exemplification of the old adage, that "Lazy folks take the most pains." Every weed which escapes extirpation, becomes the parent of a numerous progeny of pestiferous plants, which spring up like the heads of the Hydra of fabulous lore, and monopolize the soil at the expense of every thing which is good for any thing. Let, therefore, the provident tiller recollect, that a scratch of his hoe in time, will save nine. But, we will give a little rhyming (not poetry) on this subject, with the hope that the similarity of sounds, at the close of our couplets, will aid the memory of those for whose use the maxims are intended:
Since the best way of weeding
Is to prevent weeds from seeding,
The least procrastination
Of any operation
To prevent the semination
Of noxious vegetation
Is a source of tribulation,
And this, in truth, a fact is,
Which gardeners ought to practice,
And tillers should remember,
From April to December.

TRY BEFORE YOU BUY.
From the York (U. C.) Adc. July 21.
On last Saturday evening, about ten o'clock, a waggish Yankee knocked at the door of Mr. Savage, the collector of his Majesty's customs for this port, and in the character of an informer, received five dollars for pointing out to him a contraband depot containing five barrels of American whiskey. Down sallied the collector, hired a team for other two dollars, rewarded a sailor with a dollar to roll the barrels out of the lake where they had been hid,—had the seizure carried to the cellar of the King's auctioneer, congratulating himself on his night's work, when Moses suggested to him the propriety of tasting the spirit. He did taste it, and found himself the fortunate captor of five barrels of the pure water of Lake Ontario!
Micajah Bidwood.—An unfortunate man of this name jumped into the creek at Smithful, Virginia, on the 2d of July, in a fit of derangement, and was drowned. His elegy is full of pathos, and runs thus:
It was at Smithfield, in July,
Micajah Bidgood bid good-by:
And, while his mind was very weak,
He drown'd himself all in a creek.

Bad in Grain.—One Jeremiah Grain is posted in a Virginia paper, as having patrolled that State, seduced the affections and gained and married and deserted in succession. Blight and mildew, say we, to such grain.
MARKS OF A HORSE.
One white foot, buy him;
Two white feet, try him;
Three white feet, deny him;
Four white feet and a white nose,
Take off his hide, and give him to the dogs.

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N. C.
Nov. 20, 1829.
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